NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

The Black Warrior Returned to her Captain.

Fine of \$6,000 Paid Under Protest.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON. GEN. PIERCE AND THE NEBRASKA AFFAIR.

Colonel Clemens' Exposition of the President's Views.

Unenviable Predicament of the Administration.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS AT ALBANY

ACTION ON IMPORTANT MEASURES

RAILROAD AND MARITIME DISASTERS. &c., &c., &co."

Important from Havana. SETTLEMENT OF THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR. New ORIBANS, March 24, 1854.

She reports that the Cuban authorities had offered to give up the steamship Black Warrior upon condition that a fine of six thousand dollars be paid. Captain Bul-

The steamship Empire City has arrived at this por

toch had accepted the proposition, and would take posession of the vessel on the 22d inst. and immediately sail

The fine was paid under a solemn protest. The U. S. sloop of war Albany and steamers Fulton and

AT CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, March 25, 1854.

The steamship Isabel, from Havana and Key West on The Black Warrior had been given up to Capt. Bullock upon the payment of the fine, under solemn protest, of \$6,000. The Captain received her under protest, on account of damages to be demanded. The vessel had re-ceived considerable injury from neglect. The Consul declined receiving her, considering the matter to be in the hands of the American government. Sir Charles Grey, ex-Governor of Jamaica, came pas

ger in the Isabel

The ship Queen Victoria, from New Orleans, bound to Amsterdam, ran ashore on the 14th inst. near Key Vacas, but got off unassisted, and proceeded on her voyage She is supposed to be considerably strained by surging on the reef, and it is presumed will enter Savannah o Charleston for inspection or repairs.

THE HAVANA MARKETS.

The sugar market was dull, and prices were weaker. White was quoted at 7½c. a 9½c; brown at 5½c. a 7½c.; Muscovado at 4½c. a 5½c. Boxes were very scarce. Lard in kegs sold at 15½c., and in barrels at 10½c.; rice at 13½c.; box shooks at \$3 a \$3 50; boards at \$38. Provisions generally were in fair demand, and stocks rather light.

Freights 30. Very

Freights to Europe, £5 5s. a £6 6s.; and to America, \$2 59 per box.

The Latest from Washington.

THE NEBRASKA-KANSAS QUESTION—FLARE-UP BE-TWEEN COL. CLEMENS AND THE ADMINISTRATION— CURIOUS DEVELOPEMENTS-GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Washington, March 25, 1854. Colonel Clemens' letter, giving General Pierce's opinion of the Nebraska bill, has created the most intense excitement here, especially among the Southern members. The demi-semi organ of the Cavine!—:he Star—asserts this evening that Col. Clemens, upon seeing the comments of the press upon it, immediately addressed a note to the President, stating that he did not pretend to give Gen. Pierce's language—that it was probable he had mistaken him, and that what the President "That he was surprised the men of the North who intend to give the South their rights under the constitution should hesitate to supto take it." &c. Now, upon the highest authority we make the following statement:-As soon as he saw the Star this afternoon he addressed a letter to the editor of the Union, telling him that he could not notice any publication made in such a paper as the Star, bu that if the Union copied it or made a similar statement he would be compelled to come out over his own signaaddress the President a note making the disclaimer, as stated by the Star. On the contrary, the President first addressed Col. Clemens a note, yesterday morning, re questing him to call and see him. Being engaged, he did not go up; and as he was leaving his room Sidney Webster came from the President to request him t go to the White House. He said he was engaged in court and could not go. Mr. Webster, the President's Private Secretary, then got him to promise he would go as soon as the court adjourned. He did call in the afternoon, and had an interview with the President. The result was, after a long conversation, that the President said he had not stated his surprise that the South were willing to take the Nebraska bill. But he confessed that Clemen was correct in writing that "President Pierce gave it as his decided epinion that Douglas' bill was a proposition in favor of freedom," and added, that if it should pass, although we might absorb the whole of Mexico, not another slave State would ever come into the Union. Col. Clemens, not appreciating any material difference, politely yielded the " possibility" of the specific reference to the South being a deduction rather than a positive tatement. The denial by the President that he ever expressed any surprise that the South should be willing to so in so many words, such is an obvious deduction from the language he acknowledges to have used as regards the effect of the bill. Last evening, so anxious was the President about the matter, he again sent Sidney the admission, meagre and immensely minute as it was.

ions ought to go for the bill. The Union will probably try and plaster the matter over in the morning; but it will be in vain. Public opinion here is fixed upon the matter, and it sustains Col.

President had remarked that the patriotic men of all sec-

If an investigation is demanded, let John Van Buren Dean, and Cochrane, be called on the stand, and asked it the President has not repeatedly begged them to support the Nebraska bill, on the ground that it was a far more effectual exclusion of slavery than even the Wilmot prorviso. Cochrane was converted by the reasoning; Dean is yet on the fence; whilst Prince John remains an in-

corrigible heretic. What says the South? EALL GIVEN BY THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER-A GRAND

The Brazilian Minister and his lady, Madame de Carvalho Moreira, gave a grand ball last night, in honor of the birthday of their royal mistress. Invitations wer issued to six hundred guests. Nearly all the diplomatic corps were present, in full court costume, as also many officers of the United States Army and Navy, in uniform All the world of fashion in Washington attended. It was emphatically the ball of the season, and every one was charmed with the kindness and attention of and his amiable and accomplished lady.

Arrival of the Pampero at New Orleans. New Orleans, March 24, 1854. The steamship Pampero, from San Juan, Nicaragua with two hundred passengers, has arrived at this port.

State of the Weather.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT., March 25, 1854.

The weather here is very cold. Thermometer only ten degrees above zero. Boats loading with flour for Buffalo and Dunkirk are waiting on account of the ice balow.

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 25, 1864.

The weather is very cold here, and snow is fallic.

There is but little prospect of the opening of navigurance.

Affairs at Albany.

FRES OF COUNSEL FOR THE CORPOBATION—NEW BILL ON WHARFAGE—SEWARD IN THE LOBBY—IMPORTANT MATTERS IN THE HOUSE—NO VISIT TO BLACEWELL'S ISLAND—AN EFFORT TO SUBMIT THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION TO THE PEOPLE DEPEATED—TARIFF ON SUGAR—A DAY FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALBANY, March 25, 1854.

At an early stage of the session Senator Whitney introporation of the city of New York. It took its proper reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. The matter remaining in their hands rather longer than the Senator imagined was necessary, he called upon them for a report, but they were not ready. Mr. Whitney, after pro or con, appeared to be forthcoming, offered a resolu-tion taking the matter out of the nands of the Judiciary Committee and referring it to some other, from whom a report might be expected. This was also denied the erable Senator. The subject remained quiet until this morning, when Senator William Clark, on reporting a bill to reduce the expenses of opening, widening and out public parks and places, made these remarks:—He said, the Committee on the Judiciary beg leave to report upon the petition for the reduction of the fees of the Counsel to the Corporation of the city of New York. The committee are unanimous in reporting against the prayer of the petitioners, chiefly upon the ground that it was unjust to reduce the fees of an officer during his

sec. 3. All acts and prevailed; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect that class of vessels commonly known as lighters.

The Senate was nearly full this morning, and considerable business was transacted.

Senator Seward visited the lobby this morning, and took a survey of the members of the Senate. Considerable attention was paid him by the outsiders.

In the House nothing was perfected of importance. An attempt was made to make the Harbor Encroachment bill from the Senate the special order for Monday afternoon, but it was defeated. When in consultation, a few days since, the names of Messrs. Bronson and Vanderbilt were struck out of the commission, and those of Totten and Earler inserted. An effort will be made to sustain them in the House, probably, but certainly in the Senate.

Mr. D. Willis sent to the Chair a bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Land Company. The corporators names are Prederick M. Kelly, Francia B. Wallese, Elisha F. Townsend, Samuel Fowler, Ira W. Gregory and others. They state their object to be to connect the waters of certain rivers on the Atlantic with those on the Pacific side, in the republic of New Granada. In addition to which, they contemplete constructing a railroad, by obtaining the privilege from that government. The capital is stated at one million, with the prisilege to increase to fifty millions if desirable. Kelly, Wallace and Townsend are named as commissioners to receive subscriptions. The bill was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messes, Willis, Littlejohn, Savage, Gibbs and Cushman. Should a charter be obtained this company will hie themselves on to Washington, asking for half a dozen million acrea of public lands, as the Pacific Railroad Company and the Nicarague Ship Canal Company both did, after procuring their charters, at the last session of the Legislatore.

Mr. Clinton introduced a bill to prohibit the use of camphene, or spirit gas, or any fluid of which turpentine

and the Nierzague Smp Canal company both die, siter procuring their charters, at the last session of the Legislatore.

Mr. Clinton introduced a bill to prohibit the use of camphene, or spirit gas, or any fluid of which turpentine and alcohol are component parts, on board steamboats natigating the waters of this State, or on board railroad cars, stages, or omnibusses.

The resolution for accepting the invitation of the Ten Governors to visit Blackwell's Island, and other places in the city of New York, was called up, and again laid upon the table. As there are only a few days of the session yet remaining, there is much doubt whether the rural gentlemen of the Legislature desire to see the New York elephant. They have only returned from the Utica Lunatic Asylum a very few days.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Benedict at an early stage of the session, submitting to the people the temperance bill, was called up by Mr. Case, of Oneida. This paper had lain dormant for such a long period that very few gentlemen recollected of its ever having been introduced. Now that the Maine law had passed, it was thought peculiarly proper that the subject of submitting the question to the people should be considered. Something of a flare-up and a flurry was produced, and after a little time and whispering, the motion was laid over for the day, and for the session.

The resolution asking Congress to reduce the tariff on sugar was adopted.

Mr. Lozier laid on the table a joint resolution, providing for the adjournment of the Legislature on Wednesday, the 12th day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The remainder of the day in the Assembly was consumed in a call of the House. Many rich scenes were enacted, but a full report cannot be prepared in season for this despatch.

To morrow's Hirallo will contain a graphic account of three hours' proceedings with closed doors.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, March 25, 1854.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

Mr. SPENCER, (free soil) of New York, gave notice of a bill in relation to unclaimed dividends in mutual insurance companies.

Mr. Brooks, (whig) of New York, gave notice of a bill the act in relation to wharves in New York.

amend the act in relation to wharves in New York.

BILLS PASSED.

Amendatory of the Brooklyn Water act.

Relative to the New York Institution for the Deaf and

Assembly.

Albany, March 25, 1954.

HILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the Hebron Female Society of New York.
Ordered to a third reading.

Allowing certain towns to subscribe to the stock of the Utica and Ringbamton Railroad. Ordered to a third reading.
Incorporating the New York Puse Milk Company. Ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Barrow, (whig) of N. Y., introduced a bill relative to the opening of streets in New York.

Mr. D. Willis, (whig) of N. Y., introduced a bill incorporating the Pacific and Allantic Canal Company.

Mr. ATREN, (nat. dem.) of N. Y.—A bill relative to the marine Court of New York.

HIE MEDICAL RILL.

the marine Court of New York.

IIIN MEDICAL BILL.

A resolution was adopted for a final vote on the medical bill on Wednesday next.

Mr. McGraw laid on the table a concurrent resolution condemning the alien clause in the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Case offered a resolution for submitting the liquor law to the people. Laid on the table by a unanimous vote.

THE TARIFF ON SUGAR.

Resolutions calling on Congress to amend the tariff on molasses, &c., were adopted.

RARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

A motion to make the New York Harbor Encroachment bill the special order was lost.

EXPULSION OF REPORTERS FOR INTERPRETING WITH THE YOUR OF MEMORIES.

Mr. Peters, (whig) of Genese, laid on the table a reco-lution expelling any reporter who shall attempt to in fluence the vote of any member of the House.

Congressional Nomination.

Bosros, March 25, 1354.

The free soilers of the first Congressional district yes terday nominated Abraham H. Howband, of New Bedford, as their candidate for Congress, in the place of Zeno Scudder, resigned.

A Locomotive attached to a freight train on the New Albany and Salem Railroad exploded this morning near Providence, killing three men, viz:—John Morris, the engineer; Thomas Radeliffe, freeman; and John Mer-rill, a hand on the train. The bodies were horribly mu-

Disaster to the Schooner Indicator.
PROVIDENCE, March 25, 1854
The schooner Indicator, Captain Hathaway, from N
York for St. Johns, P. R., put into Newport last night
distress, with loss of fore and mainmast, jibboom, &c.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

ARREST OF THEVES AND ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.—Two men, named James Culley and John Dillon, were taken into custody on Friday night, on suspicion of being thieres. They were observed on one of the Montague ferry boats, by private watchman George Rowland, with a large roli of carpeting in their possession, which he suspected had been stolen. Their answers to some questions he put not being satisfactory, he prevented them from landing on the New York side, and brought them back to Brooklyn, where he gave them in charge of officer Bennett, of the First district police. The private watchman then took charge of Culley, with the view of conveying him to the station house, but before they had proceeded far the prisoner suddenly planted a blow botween his eyes, and, following it up with another, felled him to the ground, when he ran off down Henry street as fast as his legs could carry him. The cry of "Stop thief" being raised, he was caught by Mr. Robert J. Hicks, and in order to release himself from his grasp Culley struck him a heavy blow upon the mouth with a stone, apparently, which he had in his hand, and thus again got clear. He continued on until he arrived at Monroe place, when he was headed by officer Barr, of the First district police, who put a stop to his further progress and wakked him to the station house, to which place the other prisoner had also been taken by officer Bennett. The carpeting, which consists of about eighty yards, it was subsequently ascertained, had been stolen from the door of a store in Fulton street, and was identified yesterday morning by the owner. The accused were conveyed to the county is all to await a hearing. A sliver lepine watch was taken from Dillon, which is supposed to have been stolen, from the fact that the original number was erased, and No. "448," with the initials "M. S." substituted. Mr. Hicks was seriously injured, his jaw bone having been broken, and he was unable to speak yesterday in consequence.

Police Intelligence.

A Charge of Obtaining Property by Fulse Protences.—
Yesterday afternoon Serjeant Elder of the Second district police court arrested a genteel looking man named Henry J. David, on a warrant issued by Justice Stuart, wherein he stands charged with obtaining a house and lot valued at about \$10,000 from Ruth Ann Ross, under alleged false representations. According to the evidence of complain ant it seems that Mr. David, in December last, represented to Mrs. Ross that he was the owner and proprietor of the Mercantile Hotel, situated at Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, Warren street, that he owned the sub lease, rents, fixtures, bars, and furniture, at a yearly rent of \$9,000; that the hotel was doing a good business, clearing some \$25,000 per annum; and further, that he had paid \$3,000 in advance of rent for the years 1855 and 1856. The estimated price of the hotel was \$26,000, which sum according to a special agreement was to be made in various amounts, and paid as they became due. Mrs. Ross agreed to purchase the hotel, and amongst other property to be assumed over in payment, was a house and lot situated at No. 122 Madison avenue, also a lot of ground in Thirty-fifth street. This property, prior to the settlement, was obtained from the complainant under the pretence of enabling the accused to obtain some cash for his immediate use. This property was conveyed to Samuel S. Himman at the request of Mr. David. It now appears that Mr. David was not the sole owner and proprietor of the said hotel as he represented. Samuel Ford makes an affidavit that he holds a claim or lien of \$3,100 against the hotel property, and in addition holds the right to board with his family in the house, free of expense, until his claim is paid; and further, that the reque to of the building is \$13,075, and that no money has been paid by David in advance of rent, as represented by him. Under these circumstances, it is alleged that false representations were made by Mr. David, through which he obtained possession of the above week h

magistrate, and a hearing set down for next Monday a week hence.

The Lady Drewed in Black charged with Passing Counterfeit Bills.—In the case of passing counterfeit bills and the Cranston Bank, Rhode Island, now pending before Justice Stuart, many were the inquiries made respecting a lady in black, who had passed on various store keepers ten dollar counterfeit bills on the Cranston Bank, Rhode Island. Yesterday Justice Stuart procured information which led to the arrest of the lady dreased in black. Officer Moore conveyed her before the court, and the magistrate detained her in custody for examination, and requests that persons who have been imposed upon, by receiving the spurious bills, will estil at the court for the purpose of viewing this lady in black for identification.

Court of General Sessions.

Before his Honor Judge Beebe.

LAST DAY OF THE MARCH TERM—IMPORTANT PRE-

MARCH TERM—INPORTANT PRE-SENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

MARCH 25.—The Court resumed its sitting to-day at the usual hour, but no business was transacted other than that of receiving the Grand Jury, who entered the court about 11½ o'clock, and made the following

PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Inquest would respectfully report that in the discharge of their duties, they visited the humane and charitable institutions upon Randall's, Ward's, and Blackwell's Island; they made diligent inquiries into the manner of keeping the several records and accounts of these legislations.

and charitable institutions upon Randall's, Ward's, and Blackwell's Island; they made diligent inquiries into the manner of keeping the several records and accounts of these institutions, and were highly pleased with the system and accuracy which appeared to prevail there. The plan of laying out the grounds upon Randall's Island, the chambers of the apartments in the buildings, and the whole internal economy as developed under the efficient management of Colonel Stearns, as well as the physical and intellectual discipline which the children are receiving at the hands of competent instructors, combined to excite our pride in the possession of so admirable a charity; and we would add our testimony to that of other bodies who have visited the institutions, as to its invaluable worth as a preventive of crime. The Grand Jury, while noticing with pleasure the general good character of the hospital arrangements, would call attention to the condition of the buildings, which, while excellent in plan, yet seem to have been constructed so cheaply as already to require considerable outlays for their repair; and we would recommend that in future they be constructed with greater forecast as to their permanance and durability. The number of children upon the island is about one thousand.

The Grand Jury made a thorough visitation of Ward's Island, examining its storehouses, hospitals, wards and schools, and found all in usual good order, under the able superintendence of Mr. Riddle. Twenty-two hundred emigrants are now receiving the benefits of this wise provision for their home in need, of whom about 200 are children, who receive daily instruction in elementary branches in the schools.

The buildings and grounds upon Blackwell's Island we found in excellent order; but as they have been the subject of frequent visitation and report, this Grand Jury would, however, invite attention to the unsafe character of the Penitentiary Hospital, which, either from the sinking of its foundation, or from the poporator of the ements of the

plan.
PHILETUS H. HOLT, Foreman of the Grand Jury.
Judge Beebe then discharged the Grand Jury, after
thanking them for the strict attention paid by them to
the public duties imposed upon them. The Court then
adjourned for the term.

Marine Court.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

March 25.—David Brand against John Mayher & Co.—
This action was brought to recover back \$280, the price paid for one of Wheeler's Combined Threshing Machines.

and \$250 damages for breach of warranty as regards the power and quality of said machine. The plaintiff is a farmer, and lives at Woodbridge, New Jersey; defendants are engaged in the sale and manufacture of agricultural implements in this city. When the plaintiff purchased the machine, he had never seen it; he however, took a receipt warranting it to be sound, and that it would give satisfaction. This was in September, 1853. A few weeks since, he wished to return and exchange it for one of Emory's patent. Defendants refused. The court held that the satisfaction mentioned in the warranty was a reasonable one; and if the machine did not come up to the expectations of the plaintiffs, it was his duty, within a reason the last, to notify the defendants; and if they did not remove any patent defect, then the valintiff should return it and claim his damages—but that five months use was unreasonable, and no tander of the machine even then to defendants. Plaintiff was guilty of laches and could not recover in this action. Judgment for defendants.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL VS. RUPUS CHOATE—An interesting case, not without a dash of comicolity in one of the circumstances connected with it, has just occurred in Norfolk county, Mass. Thomas Adams, the sheriff of that county, baving been committed to just for a refusal to pay a fine imposed on him for a violation of the liquor law, in selling on execution a lot of spirituous liquors, sued out a writ of habeas corpus. The Supreme Court ordered Attorney-General Choate to appear for the commonwealth, and Sheriff Adams having notified Gevernor Washburn that he was imprisoned for an act done in the discharge of his official duty, asked that counsel be assigned so defend him, the Gaccernor declared that it fell within the duty imposed on the attorney general, Mr. Choate. Mr. Choate would have undoubtedly been "up to the occasion," had not the sheriff secured John H. Clifford and J. C. Park to take his place. The question has been argued, but no decision as yet rendered by the court.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. INTELLIGENCE FROM THE MINES.

Six Hundred and Fifteen Thousand Dollars in Gold Arrived.

Complimentary Dinner to Gen. Wool and Gov. Foote.

Interesting Summary.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARKETS. &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Northern Light, Capt. Churchill, from San Juan del Norte, arrived yesterday morning, bringing

San Francisco dates to the 1st inst.

The Northern Light left San Juan on the 7th, with 382 passengers and \$815,000 in specie on freight. She connected with the steamship Sierra Nevada, which left Sar rancisco on the 17th inst.

In coming across the Isthmus, the steamer Central America, with 225 passengers, was detained on the lake under the lee of the island of Ometepe for two days on account of a severe gale; the captain, yielding to the solicitations of the passengers, not to proceed during its sontinuance, in consequence the Northern Light was de-

The mail steamship John L. Stevens left San Francisco on the 1st instant for Panama, with \$400,000 in specie on

The following is the specie list of the Northern Light: The following is the specie list of the Northern Light:—
Am. Ex. Bank. \$85,000 00
Duncan. Sherman & Co. 220,000 00
Drexel & Co. 110,000 00
Adams & Co. 100,000 00
Wells, Fargo & Co. 68,100 00
G. S. Robins & Son. 6,500 00
J. Bloomingdale & Co. 10,768 00
W. Seligman & Co. 10,000 00
E. A. Stern. 6,772 00
Peter Maison 6,114 80
C. Durand. 1,110 50
A. Horn. 549 00
J. G. Miller 465 00

the Northern Light, and to Mr. Joseph E. Smiley. We have also to return thanks for files of papers to the enterprising expresses of Messrs. Adams & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Mr. J. W. Sullivan.

from San Francisco en the 1st March were as follows :-In the John L. Stephens, for Panama, through tickets, \$200; dining saloon staterooms, \$150; second cabin, \$125; orward cabin, \$100; steerage, \$40. In steamship Sierra Nevada, for San Juan, through tickets, including the Isthmus crossing, first cabin, two berth rooms, \$200

Tressure shipped per John L. Stephens, March1, 1854 
 From San Francisco:—
 \$306,000 00

 Page, Bacon & Co.
 \$37,770 00

 Adams & Co.
 237,770 00

 Burgopne & Co.
 150,000 00

 B. Davidson
 107,368 00

 Wells, Fargo & Co.
 60,890 00

 Cunningbam & Brumagim
 11,200 00

 Spa's & Newhaus
 10,220 00

 Gronfeir, Jun. & Co.
 4,950 30

L. Stevens:

John NcGowan, William Hersey, 'J H Bennett, J Prugh, S J Roberts, George P Carmichael, Samuel Preeman, Chandler Freeman, H Marks, H Hewman, W D Bickham, T Ruthnan, D Hodge, R Horsfall, A T Ayres, Morton Hardy, W C Hitchcock, John R Woods, W Bexton, R Jones, Mrs M Travers and servant, Mrs M Jenkins, Adams and Co's messenger, Mrs Andrews, two children and servant, Mrs W Golffern and servant, Mrs W Golffern and servant, Mrs W Golffern, H W Collinder, Thomas F Mescher, Miss Benel, George E Morgan, W T Dow, H J Fitch, T Patterson, H A Pearce, Capt Avery, R G Spencer, Mrs M Palmer, Lieutenant Gardner, U S A, J B Hatch, J Weith, Mrs Barnes, Mrs Earl, John Mars, J C Hedenberg, J H Nash, Mr McAllister, Mr Newton, B Hathaway, Rev. M Woodward, A Bush, P R Ringstrom, Vic Trevett, A B P Woods, Wells, Fargo & Co's messenger, P de la Mars, J Font, T Garcia, V Dueros, J Rippon, Charles Spray, S D Brown, H Titsel, W Kirkpatrick, O Avre, J J Baker, O G Taylor, J McGowan H Richardson, C N Finley, S H Serven, S

Gen. Wool arrived on the 15th Feb., and entered upon the duties of his office, and relieved Gen. Hitchcock as the 20th, the Council of San Francisco tendered the freedom of the city to him.

The excitement in regard to the United States Sena

torial election continued. Each faction was busy trying o manufacture bogus public sentiment. Sixty-four horse teams have already been broken to

harness at Virgin Bay, under the superintendence of The spring waggons are on the grounds, and from and after April passengers and bag-gage between the Lake and Pacific Ocean will be coueyed over in them. The Colonel has already carried over several leads in two hours.

The Fire Department of San Francisco celebrated their anniversary on the 27th Feb., with processions, music anniversary on the 2 turn rees, with processions, muser, orations, &c. The rain poured down during the whole day, but there was a large turn out, and no flinching. There were fourteen companies present—one of them French. The celebration had been postponed from the 22d, which was a disagreeble day.

The late rains had forced the San Diego river into the new bed, which has its outlet in False Bay. It was thought that the dams made last summer would prove amply strong.

amply strong.

It was expected that the Sacramento Water Works would be in operation about the 1st of March.

The agitation in the north for the formation of a new territory out of the Klamath country still continues. Another convention had been called for, to meet at Jack-sonville, O. T., on the 7th of April.

The anniversary of the French revolution of celebrated by a large dinner party on the 24th F On the 24th of February the Assembly passed the Senate bill for the removal of the capital from Benicia to Sacramento, and on the 1st of March the Legislature was to meet in the new capital. The citizens of Benicia were so much exasperated that they would not permit the steamer intended to remove the records to lie at the wharf without paying \$500.

wharf without paying \$500.

A judgment for \$84,000, bearing three per cent monthly interest, was rendered against J. C. Fremont in the District Court of San Francisco, on the 16th of February. The account was for certain bills drawn by G. W. Barbour, Indian Agent for 1851, upon the Secretary of the Interior, and by the latter dishonored.

The bill to give to the general government the fee simple of the Custom House block was indefinitely postponed in the House.

Island.

An effort will be made to have San Pedro, the port of Los Angeles, declared a port of entry.

During the month of February, in San Francisco, there were but four marriages and ten divorces.

Money was very tight in San Francisco; perhaps there never was such a pressure. It is anticipated that the opening of the mint, which would take place about the middle of March, would bring relief by furnishing coin. Real estate has fallen considerable in value since New Year's day.

Year's day.

Since the rains, Sacramento river is navigable and communication regular as high up as Red Bluffs. A man named George Taylor killed an Indian, in Indian Valley, without provocation; whereupon Judge Lynch summoned a jury, and tried, convicted, sentenced and forthwith hung Taylor.

Herrera, convicted of murder, was executed according to law (that must be specifically set forth in California) on the 13th ult.

sentenced to be hung on the 31st of March.

J. B. Gates was convicted of manslaughter in Sacrargen to on the 15th February.

In Calaveras county. John H. Thompson was found guilty of murder, and was sentenced to be hung 'on the 14th April. Robert Warren, at the same term of count, was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

On the 21st of February Capt. Thompson, in charge of the State prison at Costa Madera, in Marlon county, shot Mr. Murphy, of San Rafael. Murphy 'sished Thompson to convey a letter to a prisoner, which the latter refused to do, whereupon Murphy attacked him, and Thompson ahot Murphy in self delence. Hope is entertained that Murphy will gurrive. Capt. Thompson has been exonerated from all blame.

Horace Bull, a native of 'sirginia, and an ablesiawyer,

On the 21st of February, William Garfield, a bla smith, cut his throat in New Castle, Placer county, leaves a wife and three children in one of the Atlan

Mauritia Lopez, a Mexican woman, killed her husband by a stab, in Sacramento.

Grand Complimentary Dinner to Gen. Wool and Senator Poote.

A complimentary dinner was given by the democracy of California to Gen. Wool and Hon. H. S. Foote, of Missiasippi, at San Francisco, on the 25th Feb. The following is the preliminary correspondence:—

ing is the prelimitary correspondence.—

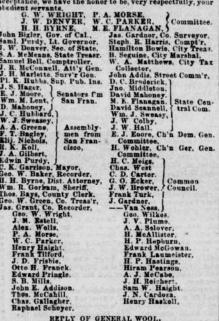
San Francisco, Feb. 23, 1854.

Dran General:—The undersigned, democratic citizens of San Francisco, and officers of the State and city governments, being desirous of an opportunity to express our appreciation of your distinguished services to the people of the United States upon our frontier, in the war with Great Britain in 1812, and on the battle field of Buena Vista, and other fields, in the Mexican campaign; and being likewise desirous of testifying our estimation of the public services of the Hon. Henry S. Foote, late Governor of Missisppi, and Senator of the United States, do sespectfully request you beth to accept at our hands a public dinner, to be given at the Cafe du Commerce, at eight o'clock, P. M., or the 25th inst.

Servanta,
GEO. W. WRIGHT. P. A. MORSE.
J. W. DENVER, WM. C. PARKER. Committee.
H. H. BYENE M. E. FLANAGAN.
To Major Gen. John E. Weel, U. S. A., and Hon. Henry S. A copy of the abvoe letter was also sent to Gov. Foote, with the following additional note:—

WITH the following additional note:—

DEAR GOVERNOR:—With this please find a copy of a letter tent to-day to General Wool, requesting you to accept corjointly, a testimenial (in the shape of a public dinner) of the high appreciation and regard of the democracy of California for the distinguished services you both have rendered to the nation. Trusting that we may be honored by your acceptance, we have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants.



REPLY OF GENERAL WOOL.

GENERAL WOOL.

HEAD QUARTERS, 
San Francisco, Feb. 23, 1854.

GENTLEMEN — I have this moment received your invitation to partake of a public dinser to be given to Governor
Foote and myself, on the 25th inst.

I accept, with pleasure, the honor so flatteringly tendered.
For the favorable opinion expressed in relation to my services. I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments.

With considerations of the highest respect,
I have the honor to, be your obedient servant.

JOHN E. WOOL.

JOHN E. WOOL.

Jesses. Geo. W. Wright, J. W. Denver, H. H. Byrne, &c.,

Acc., Committee.

Committee.

REPLY OF GOVERNOR POOTE.

UNION HOUSE, Feb. 24, 1854.
G. W. WRIGHT, J. W. DENVER, H. H. BYRNE, P.
REN, W. C. PARKER and M. E. FLANAGAN, Com-

Measte G. W. WRIGHT, J. W. DENVER, H. H. BYRNE, P. A. MORRS, W. C. PARNER and M. E. FLANAGAN, Committee, &c.—
Gentlemen:—Your kind invitation, just received, is before me, and I hasten to say that it is with a sense of profoundgratitude to you, to those ameciated with you in the letter of invitation addressed to my venerated friend, Gen. Wool, (which I have had the privilege of impecting,) and to the democracy of California, that I accept your cordial invitation to dine with you, and those whom you represent, at the Cafe du Commerce, on the 25th inst. I have the honor to be, most cordially and truly, your friend and fellow-citizen,

THE DINNER.

THE DINNER.

The complimentary dinner given by the democrats of San Francisco to Gen. John E. Wool and Gov. Henry S. Foote took place last evening, at the Cafe du Commerce. At eight o'clock the reception room was thrown open, and the company were presented to the guests of the evening. At nine o'clock about one hundred persons sat down to a sumptuously spread table. Gov. Eigler presided, Gen. Wool being scated on his right hand, and Gov. Foote on his left. At the head of the table were Lieut. Governor Purdy, Mayor Garrison, Consul Eillon, Lieut. James A. Herdie, aid to General Wool, and Dr. Hammond, of the medical staff.

Hardie, aid to General Wool, and Dr. Hammond, of the medical staff.

The company contained most of the democratic Senators and Assemblymen, and the city officers, including many members of the Common Council.

After the removal of the cloth, Governor Buller arose and said —We have assembled to do honor to two of our distinguished fellow-citizens. On my right is the gallant officer who distinguished himself at Buena Vista, and in other battles which followed the admission of California. The troubles which followed the admission of California. The troubles which followed the admission of California into the Union led to the fear that the Union was in danger, and on my left is the distinguished man who came into the breach, and whose influence did much toward the passage of the compromise measures. We have assembled to do honor to these gentlemen, and I call upon the gentleman who has been selected to read the toasts.

The regular toasts were then read, as follows, by J. W. Stillaman, Esq. —

1. Our Country—The Union must and shall be preserved. Music—"Star Spangled Banner.

2. Memory of, Washington—Drank standing, in silence. Minic—"Dirge."

3. The Herces of the Revolution—The sacrifices in defence of their country have endeared them to our memory, and presented examples which have mad their posterity great. Air—"Yankee Boodle."

4. The President of the United States. Air—"President's March."

5. Our Guest, Major General John E. Wool—The here of

March."
5. Our Guest, Major General John E. Wool—The hero of three ware, equally distinguished whether storming the heights of Queenstown, bearing his flag triumphantly at Plattsburg, pursuing the savages through the evergiades of Florida, or directing the genius of our arms on the brilliant field of Buena Vista. Air—"Buena Vista March."
General Wool, arose to respond, and was greeted with hearty cheering, and when it had subsided spoke as follows—

Florida, or directing the genius of our arms on the brilliant field of Binena Vista. Air—Buran Vista March. General Woot, arose to respond, and was greeted with hearty cheering, and when it had subsided spoke as follows.—
Mr. President, friends and fellow-citizens—In rising to respond to the sentiment just read, I would remark that on my arrival in California, from my knowledge of the inhabitants. I did not doubt that I would receive a cordial welcome. I knew of no reason why it should be otherwise, but such a welcome as I have received since I landed in San Francisco, and as is now indicated in this numerous and brilliant assembly, embracing the fathers and Legislature of your. State, I neither anxiety and the round and the read of the rea

of a grateful heart for the honor this day on ferred on me, I give you this sentiment:

California—The brightest gem of the Union.

6. Hon. Henry S. Foote—The distinguished champion of Sia, right: sgainst the encrochments of federal power of Sia, right: sgainst the encrochments of federal power of Sia, right: squainst the encrochments of federal power of Sia, right: squainst the encrochments of federal power of Sia, representation of the multiplied evidences of public exteem and sympathy which have been so profusely lavished upon me since I landed on the shore of Milorina, some ten days ago, an absolute stranger persons. By to nearly all whom I sees assembled on this cenvival occasion. I beg you to be assured, gentlemen, that whatever resy be my future fortunes. I shall ever hold in pleasing remembrance the elegant as a cortial civilities of which I have been the honored recipient at the hands of this generous and patriotic peoples. The sentiment just announced from the Chair, and which has been so enthusiastically received by the assembled company, has evident allusion to the ferce political struggle through which I have been compelled to pass in a far distant State of the Union during the year which has just terminated; in the progress of which influences were brought to bear upon myself and upon my political friends of a nature calculated to call forth the insynage of indignant reprobation from every patriot in the republic. On this topic I have spoken elsewhere, with a freedom that could not well have been exceeded, and I have nothing more to add, save that I still adhere to all that I have heretofore said in denuncistion of those who at present eccupy the sents of executives authority in Washington and that I rejoice in believing that the sentiments heretofore uttered by me in regard to their shameless intermeddling in State elections have been already re-choed from every corner of the confederacy. Gentlemen, hope that it was not expected by any of you that should deliver a formal political spread on the s

do nothing in California which could justify the inference that I desire aught in this delightful region save complete professional success, social repose, and domestic beatitude. He had the honor to offer the following sentiment:

The Presidential Election of 1856—May it result in she choice of some tried patriot, of thoroughly national views and heatineasts, designated for the first station in the world he a man wholly incapable of violating this plicited word, impervious to the influence of cliques and factions, under whose firm but benign administration corruption may be seen speedily to disappear, political managers be driven into retirement, and the ancient glories of the republic be revived in all their pristine splendor.

7. The Governor of California—A devoted friend and honest officer, whose strict adherence to democratic primospless is the only cause for the detraction of his enomies. Music—"Hall to the Chief."

Gov. BIGIER responded to the toast, and said:

Fellow-citizens, I thank you for the kind manner in which the toast has been received. In regard to the allusion to the abuse which has been heaped upon me, I would say that I claim to hold at this day the enviable position of being the best abused man in the country. The columns of the press of this State have teemed with more solid matter—for which two dollars per thousand ems has been paid—against me than against any man in the State. That abuse has been almost forgotten, and its authors with it; and at this day it will be acknowledged that California is the most prosperous State in the Union, and the course which I adopted and recommended has been generally acknowledged to be correct. I remember when one of the daily sheets of this city, In the last canvass, published a big hand pointing to the road or ruin, on which, if I were elected, I would carry the State. Who stands up now to sustain the extravagence which was then feared? Not the honest democracy of this State, and an not the man to prove recreat to my trust. Gentlemen, allow me to tha

10. The Army and Navy. Air—"Napoleon's Grand March."
Lieut. Hardle responded:—The approbation of the people is the soldier's best reward. In the presence of my distinguished chief it would be a matter of egotism in me to indulge in remarks of my own. I point to the American flag and ask for it your admiration. Let me propose as a tosat "The American Flag."

11. The Judiciary of the State of California. Air—"Auld Lang Syne." American flag and ask for it your admiration. Let me propose as tosat "The American Flag."

It. The Judiciary of the State of California. Air—"Auld Lang Syne."

Judge Whis said—I hardly supposed I should be allowed a seat at this table, and I took a quiet one here, and must say that I om as much gratified as surprised at being called upon to respond to this toast. We have been told that a storm of indignation has swept over my head, in reference to my conduct as a judicial officer. Well, sir, storms have blown over my head before this. I waited for the storm to calm, and I believe that the public mind has been calmed in relation to this matter. At the proper time I believe I can explain this matter, to show that I acted in a perfectly legal manner, and, at least, that I acted in a perfectly legal manner, and, at least, that I acted in perfect good faith, believing I was acting honestly. It is possible I may have erred in judgment, and if so this is a common fault. Gov. Bigler has done me great injustice here to night—he said he was the best abused man in the State. He could not have read the papers lately; and I will leave it to you whether I camnot match him. I thought I had not a friend here. Yes, I knew I had one friend who came with me to California, and who has always stood by me and will never desert me—I mean myself. But, sir, to pass over these matters, I have been surprised that more has not been said here in relation to General Wool, the honored guest of the evening. When Wool was twenty three years of age he was a captain in Van Rensslaer's regiment. It was at the opening of the war, when the American heart had not been nerved to the desperate conflict in which it was to be engaged, against the orders of his colouel, he led on a desperate charge and scaled the heights of Queenstown, in defance of the British army. Surrounded by difficulties, young in years and inexperienced in warfare he did this. He was driven back; again they met and drove back the British soldiers, raised the American flag, took a

The Mines.

The weather had not, at any time since the discovery of gold, been so favorable for mining as during the month of February, and there probably was never comparatively so large an amount of gold dug.

There had been three or four days of ferce min, and the mines continued to be plentifully supplied with water. The Cherokee Flat Digrings had proved to be quite as rich as reported, and was said to be the richestever found in the State. Three thousand dollars were taken out in a few hours, but the shaft when sunk 28 feet, filled with water so rapidly that the company could not work without a steam pump to carry off the water. About 15 acres on the flat had been staked off in claims, some of which were paying exceedingly well. An excitement similar to that of '49 prevailed.

At lows Hill a number of tunnels had been made, and the earth had been found unaually rich.

At Santa Anits, about 13 miles from Los Augoles, dig-